Carolina Observer.

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DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Bunch Raisins,
Soft shell Almonds,
Sedlitz Powders, do.
Soda,
Rose Water,
Eau de Cologne do,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Jamieson's Crackers,
Superior Spanish Segars,
Pearl Ash,
Fresh Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,
Loaf Sugar,
Brown do.
Coffee,
Prime Molasses,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, } Teas.
Pepper,
Spice,
Ginger,
Phosphorus Lights, &c

Expected in a few days,
Old Holland Gin,
Porte Wine, and
Lemons.

June 25, 1828. 77-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

PURSUANT to the decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, it is *Ordered*, That the Clerk and Master, agreeable to the petition of Henry McKenzie, Matthew Moore and others, do sell the tract of Land alluded to in said petition, known by the name of the Moore Place, containing two Dwelling Houses, and lying on the waters of Deep river, estimated at two hundred and forty six acres or thereabout, adjoining the Lands of Archibald McBryde, John Tyson and others; the Land will be sold on the fifteenth day of August next, at the Court House in Carthage, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*
June 5, 1828. 75-6w.

From the National Intelligencer.

SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.

We understand that orders have issued from the Navy Department, to the commanding officer of the West India squadron, for the immediate return of the sloop of war Hornet, to the Navy Yard at New York, to undergo the necessary repairs, to fit her for the expedition to the South Sea and Pacific Ocean. The Hornet is the smallest sloop of war, we believe, in the service, and may, by removing her heavy armament, and by some other alterations, be made a good discovery ship. We learn that several Naval officers, on distant stations, have been sent for to join the enterprise. We have not heard who will be the senior officer, but understand the appointment will not be made. We learn, also, that it is in contemplation to send one, or perhaps two, small merchant brigs in company with the Hornet. These small vessels will be of essential service to the enterprise, and may greatly extend its usefulness. We do not know, however, that these brigs will be procured by the Navy Department, but they will be entirely under its control. The provision made by Congress for the expedition was not as ample as was desired by its projectors, but it was all that could be obtained in the hurry of the close of the session. The bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs was not acted on, for want of time; and the resolutions introduced by Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, we believe, originated with, and were accepted by, the friends of the enterprise, including the Naval Committee, as a substitute for the bill.

What can be done within the powers delegated by the resolutions, and without prejudice to the general interest of the Naval Service, towards accomplishing the object in view, the Department seems disposed to apply to do. We have a great interest in the Pacific Ocean, and it is daily increasing. Numerous Islands, some of them inhabited, require further and more accurate surveys, to render our operations in the whale fishery less hazardous to the lives and property of our merchants and mariners. Discoveries, of the highest importance to commerce and science, may yet be made in the great expanse of the Pacific Ocean, and in its comparatively low latitudes, while in the Southern latitudes scarcely any thing is known. The advances made by Captain Weddel were, we believe, to 67° 30′, and 71° 15′, which still left about 340° of longitude, in which the Southern circle was never approached. To these we may now add that Captain Weddel, who, in 1824, reached the South, and put back with an open sea before him; all else of that region is still unknown.

Whatever of good may result to the country from this expedition, justice requires should be attributed mainly to the exertions of Mr. Reynolds, whose persevering efforts throughout the nation to unite public sentiment in its favor, ultimately obtained for the enterprise the sanction of the National Councils, and the aid of the National funds.

We perceive, from the late intelligence from England, that the British Government has fitted out two different exploring expeditions into the Southern seas, a fact which shows the commercial importance which that sagacious People attach to discoveries which they think possible in the vast unexplored regions of the Southern hemisphere.

Virtue shines with the greatest beauty when it appears in humility. An humble, able man, is a jewel worth a kingdom.—*Penn.*

An attempt to rob the Mail, was made on Friday night last half way between Warrenton and Louisburg. The villain cut one of the straps of the boot, and a hole in the great mail bag from the North for the large cities of the South, but owing to the chains with which the leather is bound, succeeded in getting out only a few newspapers, for which he seems to have had no taste, as he left them in the road.—On the same night a horse was stolen from the neighborhood, and rode some twenty five miles in the direction of Monroe, where his owner met him returning next morning as he was going in pursuit of the robber. Several runaways have been taken up and committed to jail, some of whom are strongly suspected of having been concerned in this and other attempts on the mail and the baggage, and of stealing horses which have been missed from the vicinity.—*Warrenton Reporter.*

Wilmington, June 25.

The Weather.—On the 18th inst. there was a heavy shower of rain, preceded and accompanied by thunder and lightning. A negro man at work in one of the rice fields of W. B. Meares, Esq. was struck and killed instantaneously.—Some trees on Mr. Radcliffe's lot in this town were much shivered.

Internal Improvement.—The citizens of Virginia are manifesting great interest on this subject. A convention of Delegates from all parts of the State is to be held at Charlottsville on the 15th of next month, for the purpose of ascertaining and invigorating public opinion on the subject; and meetings have been held in many counties of the State to appoint persons to attend it. The object of the Old Dominion seems to be, to imitate the magnanimous example of the State of New York in improving her own territory.

Forty one bodies of persons who lost their lives, by the blowing up of the steam boat Car of Commerce, had been buried near the place where the accident happened; nine had been taken to the Louisville hospital, in a dreadful condition; some intreating that they might be killed to put an end to their sufferings. The N. Y. Commercial mentions that a gentleman from Louisville has informed, that it was currently reported that a short time before the accident, the captain stood *with his foot on the safety valve*, in order to prevent the steam from passing off, as a boat was nearing them. If such was the fact, the conduct of the man is worse than that of the murderer.—*Alb. paper.*

Hard Times.—Much is alleged against the badness of the times, by almost every person in the community. It is true, the times are *hard*, and so they will remain to those who make no exertion to *soften* them. Extravagance and idleness prevail; but then that is not at home—it is among our neighbors. *They* ought to retrench and economise. In this manner, what is the duty of every one is shoved off upon his neighbor's shoulder. In our happy country, a steady perseverance in his line of business, united with economy, will carry a man, under the blessings of Providence, easily through the world, and probably to comfortable independence.—The man who acts thus, will have little reason to complain, either of the *tariff* or *hard times*, for as long as his vocation is requisite in Society, the exercise of his industry must ensure him as good a provision as his neighbors. Let as much industry be exercised in honest efforts to acquire a subsistence, as is employed in many instances, in detailing the merits of a favorite candidate for the Presidency, and there will be little danger of any individual being without a competent supply of at least, the necessaries of life. Those, however, who indulge artificial and fictitious desires, will probably never find such an exemption from the complaints of "hard times" as to have all their wants supplied.

Raleigh Register.

The New Moralists.—The morality, as the diurnal and hebdomadal journalists call it, of publishing police reports, has created some discussion among the Solomons of the age. This is a very knotty question, and we would not presume to attempt giving a final judgment, until all the casuists had been heard. There is, however, one peculiar trait in the reasoning urged against this "literature," as it has been called, which is quite laughable.—The anti-police moralists make long sermons against the whole system. It is fraught with dangerous examples to the young, and sinful reminiscences to the old. But the whole of them put a "but" in the case—a sort of exception to the general rule which overturns all their arguments. "Cases of peculiar interest," say they "form an exception to these remarks, but ordinary pictures of depravity and vice should not be held up before the community." What! masters! So then you have no objection to "extraordinary pictures," &c. This is something like the casuistry used by the wine drinkers and good society against the wicked, villanous, and vulgar whiskey drinkers. "You John Stokes, with a long beard and blue and green neckcloth, get fuddled on abominable New England rum, therefore you are ——what we will not name; but you Lucius Junius Brutus A. B. C. D. E. F. reel under the influence of Champaign, therefore you are a gentleman a clever fellow, and a pattern for the age.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Lowell.—This town, situate at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, on both of which there is a great water power, is already becoming a great manufacturing town. The Merrimack falls thirty-five feet in a quarter of a mile. There are, in this place, four factories belonging to the Merrimack Company, for spinning and weaving, and two for bleaching, dyeing printing and finishing. Five of them are each, 155 feet in length, and four stories high, with a lighted attic. The Hamilton company have two factories in operation, and two building. The Appleton Company have two factories attached to each of these different factories, and from two to four rows of dwelling houses, two stories high. There are also in the place an extensive machine shop, a carpet factory, more than 200 feet long, and two large woollen factories. But a small portion of the water power is yet occupied. There are several vacant sites for mills on the canal taken from the Merrimack, on which the principal works are placed. Another canal is constructing which will afford power and situation for fifteen or twenty factories more. The communication with Boston, through the Middlesex canal, furnishes a cheap and safe transportation for goods, while, by means of the river navigation of from 80 to 100 miles above, abundant supplies of all kinds of country produce may be drawn. The population is between four and five thousand. The Merrimack Hotel affords good accommodations, and commands a fine view of the fall, and of the scenery on the opposite shore.—*Balt. Amer.*

[A gentleman of this city visited the town of Lowell last Autumn. He saw, in the five cotton factories mentioned above, *twelve hundred females* employed. It was to him a most novel sight, and an interesting one—so large a number of females, coming from various parts of New England, industriously and usefully employed, of all ages, from 12 to 30, exhibiting great neatness, and the most perfect order and quickness—healthy and cheerful—and, above all, to learn that it had not been necessary to dismiss one of this great number for immodest or improper conduct.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

Mr. Grattan (son of the famous Henry) in his speech on the Catholic question, on the 12th ult. made the following remarks:

"Time presses: for who can say how soon we may be involved in a new war, and how soon we may again have occasion for the services of the brave and loyal Catholics of Ireland? Have they not met in America a spirit of sympathy until lately unknown. Let us take care we do not excite in our trans-atlantic colonies a feeling that may lead to their ultimate separation. Those Irishmen who return from America exhibit a degree of thoughtful stubbornness which surprises by its contrast. He goes where the spirit of Washington still survives, and the genius of Washington still animates; and when he revisits his native country, he is no longer the humble and subservient Catholic, but the reflecting and stubborn Irish American."

Singular Providence.—Mr. Dyer, a cooper, hearing the cry of a child, about 8 years old, which had fallen overboard, at Eastport, Maine, jumped into the water, and was bringing it to the shore, when a boat from the English brig Nimrod came to him when he was nearly exhausted, and relieved him of his burden. He returned to his work, and when the lad was brought to life, soon after, he was informed that it was *his own son.*

Effect of Fright.—We have heard of many instances wherein fright, it is said, has produced very strange effects upon the human system. The following account we give upon the authority of a highly respectable medical gentleman resident in London. At the time of the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, a gentleman well known for his antiquarian researches, whose name we withhold, descended into the Royal cemetery at Windsor, after the interment had taken place, and busily engaged himself in copying inscriptions from various coffins. While thus engaged, and absorbed in thought, he heard the door of the cemetery close with an apalling sound, the taper fell from his hand and he remained petrified by the knowledge of his awful situation, entombed with the dead. He had not the power to pick up the taper, which was soon extinguished by the noisome damp, and he imagined that the cemetery would not be re-opened until another royal interment should take place; and thus he must soon, from the effects of famine, be numbered with the dead. He swooned, and remained insensible for some time. At length recovering himself, he rose upon his knees, laid his hands upon a mouldering coffin, and, to use his own words, "felt strength to pray." A recollection then darted across his mind, that he had heard the workmen say, that about noon they should revisit the cemetery, and take away some plumes, &c. which they left there. This somewhat calmed his spirits. Soon after 12 o'clock he heard the doors turn upon their grating hinges, he called for assistance, and was soon conveyed to the regions of day. His clothes were damp, and a horrible dew hung upon his hair, which in the course of half an hour turned from black to grey, and soon after to white. The pain which he felt in the scapula during the period of his incarceration, he described to our informant to be dreadful. This is, perhaps, the best authenticated account upon record, of a man's hair turning grey from fright.

Macclesfield Courier.

MEMORY.

Unquestionably, the *desire* or *resolution* to remember any thing is the completest method of going to work, aided by temperate or abstinent living.

Blaise Pascal had so excellent a memory, that he would often say, he never forgot any thing *he had a mind to remember.*—There certainly is a faculty of retaining that which we desire, and of discarding from the memory what is useless.

Strada says, that Francis Suarez had such a memory, that he had all the works of St. Augustine by heart; now this saint's works consist of near a score of volumes of folio, and the man is to be wondered at, if not pitied, who could so employ his faculty.

La Motte once terrified a young author who had been reading a new tragedy to him, by accusing him of the plagiarism of one entire act, which he repeated to the poet after hearing it but once read. When La Motte had enjoyed his joke, he put all to rights with the unhappy author.

Jedediah Buxton astonished the Royal Society, whom he called the *Volk of the Siety Court*, with his calculations made solely by memory, for he could neither read nor write.

Grotius had such an amazing memory, as the author of his life tells us, that being present at the review of some regiments, he remembered the names of every individual soldier.

Thomas Dempster, a Scotchman, professor at Bologna, and author of several works in the 17th century, used to say that he knew not what it was to forget. It is said that he remembered the most recondite passages of antiquity; on which account Francis Cupius, a man of incomparable learning, used to call him the great speaking library.

Joseph Scaliger could repeat, what he only took twenty-one days to learn, the whole of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; the Iliads alone have 31,670 verses.

That of Quintus Hortentius, the pleader, and contemporary with Cicero, was remarkable: Upon a challenge that was made to him, he staid a whole day at a public sale, and repeated in order the several things which had been sold, to whom and at what time. His recital being compared with the account taken by the clerk, it appeared that his memory had not made him mistake in one particular.

Alexius de Alexiss, an Italian Physician of the 17th century, was endowed with a prodigious memory; of this he gave a remarkable instance in the convent of Capuchins, when he was physician to them. A father of that order had preached that year at Rome, and was frequented by multitudes of people of every age and rank, who were charmed with his ridiculous manner of speaking, and his gestures, which were copied from the theatre. Alexius had been present at one of the most remarkable of his sermons, which he soon after repeated to the fathers of the convent for the sake of diversion; and this he did to that perfection, that he not only preserved the order, method, and even words of his discourse, but likewise represented the very voice, and look, and action of the preacher. What a memory must Mr. Matthews, the comedian have, not merely as to his part, but the tone, gesture, manner, every thing, of those whom he imitates!

Charles Berthean, one of the ministers of the Walloon church in Threadneedle street, had so good a memory, that he never forgot any thing of what he saw, read or heard. He understood ecclesiastical history so well, that he might always be consulted on it with safety; for he would at any time name the persons, and even the most minute circumstance of time and place relating to the events upon which he was consulted. He died Dec. 25, 1782.

Beza could repeat by heart all the psalms in Hebrew, and all the chapters of St. Paul in Greek. He discoursed upon ancient history with such perspicuity, that one would have thought, (says Cassanbon,) he had just been reading Plutarch, and authors of that class.

The invention of local memory, is ascribed to Simonides. It is proper to mention the occasion upon which he invented it.—When Scopas and his guests were killed by the falling of the room, they were so disfigured that they could not be distinguished one from another. However, it was of importance to distinguish them; for those who wanted to bury them, were desirous of doing this office each to his relation. Simonides extricated them out of this difficulty; he recollected the place where each of the guests had sat, and by this means was capable of informing the relations which was the person each of them was to bury. Reflecting afterwards upon the importance of order, to preserve easily the ideas of objects, he invented the method of annexing them to certain places. Cicero de Orat. lib. 2. calls him the Inventor of Local Memory.

After all, a man of strong memory makes himself some enemies, for he becomes a leading man, or rather a tyrant in conversation; in due time, unless he restrains, he becomes a dictator. The rest of the company are as dwarfs; they cannot prevent his engrossing all the attention, and dare not attack him. Just like a proud beauty, who darkens and eclipses all the rest of the company, and is consequently an object of hatred among the ladies, so is the learned man, or the man of everlasting quotation. There are such, but they lessen their own comfort, when they refuse to let any one else slip in a word, even edgeways.

Morgan found at last.—The editor of the Darien Gazette has made the important discovery, that the famous Wm. Morgan has been playing *possum* with the good people of New York, by perambulating the country in petticoats, and that he and the equally famous Mrs. ANNE ROYAL are one and the same person!! "What will Mrs. Grundy say to this?"

"We have conversed, (says the editor) with a gentleman who knew Morgan when he resided in this city several years ago, and who has also seen the person yclept Mrs. Royal; and he informed us that she bears a strong resemblance to the revealer of the secrets of masonry; that she chews tobacco, loves rum, and hates snakes; and is moreover, a huge ugly fellow, of about 200 lbs."

Phœbus! what a commotion will be raised in the "great State" upon the announcement of this important piece of intelligence. Seriously—we very much fear that the Darien editor will be skinned alive, or roasted or barbacued in the next edition of the Black Book.—*Alex. Gaz.*

True Policy.—In York District, S. C., extensive arrangements are making to celebrate the approaching 4th of July. A new feature in these arrangements is, that the *whole assembly shall attend clothed in their own native homespun.* Well done. Let the example be imitated every where, and there will soon be felt a marvellous relief from the painful effects of that disease called "emptiness of the purse."

An opinion has been prevalent among philosophers, that as the world grows older, the life of man grows shorter, and his stature less, and that his strength is diminished.

So far as the gradual shortening of human life is concerned, it now appears, that the wise ones of the earth have been in error. Mons. Odier, of Switzerland, has been lately engaged in investigations on this subject, the result of which is that as the world grows older, the average life of man is extended. He has gone back as far as the year 1560, and found that between 1560 and 1600, the average duration of life was 18 years and 5 months. From 1600 to 1700, men lived, on an average, 23 years and 7 months. From 1815 to 1825, the average was 38 years and 10 months.

Forgiveness.—Excuse faults in others, own them yourselves, and forgive them against yourselves, as you would have your heavenly Father and Judge forgive you. Read Prov. xvii, 9, and Matt. vi, 14, 15. Christ returns and dwells upon that passage of his prayer above all the rest, forgiveness, the hardest lesson to man, that of all other creatures most needs it.—*Penn.*

Mary, Queen of Scots.—A description of her person at the time of her marriage with Francis, of France, when she was but sixteen years of age.

"During the whole of the nuptial solemnities, every eye was fixed on the youthful Mary, and inspired by those feelings which beauty seldom fails to excite, every heart offered up prayers for her future welfare and happiness. She was now of that age when feminine loveliness is perhaps most attractive. It is not to be supposed, indeed, in her sixteenth year, her charms had ripened into that full blown maturity which they afterwards attained, but they were, on this account, only the more fascinating. Some have conjectured that Mary's beauty has been extolled far beyond its merits; and it cannot be denied that many vague and erroneous notions exist regarding it. But that her countenance possessed in a pre-eminent degree the something which constitutes beauty, is sufficiently attested by the unanimous declaration of all contemporary writers. It is only, however, by carefully gathering together hints scattered here and there, that any accurate idea can be formed of the lineaments of a countenance which has so long ceased to exist, unless in the fancy of the enthusiast. Generally speaking, Mary's features were more Grecian than Roman, though without the insipidity that would have attached to them, had they been exactly regular. Her nose exceeded a little the Grecian proportion in length. Her hair was very nearly of the same color as James V's, dark yellow, or auburn, and like his, clustered in luxuriant ringlets. Her eyes,—which some writers, misled, by the thousand blundering portraits of her, scattered every where, conceive to have been gray, or blue, or hazel,—were of a chesnut color, darker, yet matching well with her auburn hair. Her brow was high, open and prominent. Her lips were full and expressive, as the lips of the Stuarts generally were; and she had a small dimple in her chin. Her complexion was clear, and very fair, without a great deal of colour in her cheeks. Her mother was a woman of large stature, and Mary was also above the common size. Her person was finely proportioned, and her carriage exceedingly graceful and dignified.—*Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, unpublished.*

Blanks for sale.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 25.

From France.—By the Sully, we have our Paris files to the 15th ult., which in point of news add nothing to our previous accounts—though some details and editorial speculations before unknown, are furnished by them.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th, the proposition of Ministers for a new loan being under discussion, some conversation occurred as to the state of Europe. *M. Bignon* objected to the loan. "It is absurd," he said, "to propose an extraordinary loan to meet only ordinary occasions; and if that is the only question, the discussion had better be postponed."—The Minister of Marine, (M. Hyde de Neuville) replied—"the ministry has foreseen and examined every thing. They only ask for the means of causing the throne and the country to be respected; and of presenting France to Europe with the dignity that becomes her. It is asked whence the wind blows: It comes neither from the Thames nor the Neva, but from the Seine.—France desires friends, allies—but acknowledges no masters. The white plume, has never been seen in the suite of any other. It is solely to maintain France what God and nature meant her to be, that we wish to hold her up to Europe in a manner worthy of her—she only wishes peace and will obtain it." *Another voice*—"There is war then." *The Minister of Marine.*—"Certainly there is war. The manifesto of the Emperor of Russia is known; but we do not believe peace will long be interrupted. Something has been said of the troubles of the Peninsula, on the faith of the rumors of the public journals: for the ministry, however, the Queen of Lisbon is in Brazil—At Lisbon there is only the Regent of Portugal." (Bravos on the left.)

A letter from Corfu states that Gen. Church and Col. Fabvier have quitted the Greek service. Col. Fabvier is particularly regretted. His talents and services were incontestable.

The Gazette de France of the 14th says—"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth—they will cross the Danube, and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the head quarters of the Russian Commander in Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman; to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war, if they wish to arrest the torrent which threatens to overwhelm them.

From the New York Courier.

STATISTICS OF TURKEY.

The Divan.—This State-Council meets twice a week, in the Emperor's palace, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the *Testerdar*, or High Treasurer, the Reis-Effendi, the commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders (the Agas) compose the Divan. The Sultan does not enter the room, but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

The Grand Vizier.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice, (both in civil and criminal affairs) and commands the Armies.

Begler-beg.—A Begler-beg is a Viceroy with several Provinces under his command.

Pachas.—A Pacha (Bashaw) is a Governor under a Begler-beg; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

The Reis-Effendi is the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief of the writers."

The Mufti is the Chief-Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a curious manner: he is put into a mortar, in one of the Seven Towers, and there the law-expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of AMWRATH IV.

Mussulman.—This term is a corruption of "Moslemim," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

Constantinople.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbor affording room for a thousand ships—with the Euxine on its East, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is through the Bosphorus; and with Marmoa on its South and West, the productions of Arabia, Egypt, and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the Marmora; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septicollis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces, and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of Belisarius. Near this are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

The Seraglio.—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, enclosed by a strong wall, on which are several watch-towers, where guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called The Porte. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings are of white stone, and crowned with gilded turrets and spires, and shining in surpassing splendor.

The Exchanges are splendid buildings, and the richest and rarest productions of the East are daily sold in them, in large quantities. Add to these the numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the Capital of the Great Ottoman Empire.

The African Colony.—The last number of the African Repository contains some further details of information from Liberia, brought by the last arrival. It appears that three vessels, the Randolph, the Doris, and the Nautilus, with two hundred and ninety-three passengers in all, had arrived at Liberia in safety—the two former some time previous to the 3d of March, the date of the despatches. The emigrants from South Carolina [North Carolina, we suspect] had enjoyed universal and perfect health. Those who came from the States north of Virginia had, however, suffered severely, and 24 of them had died. 'Draw a line,' says Mr. Ashmun, 'due east and west across the Elk Ridge, in Maryland, and not a death has invaded the people from the south of it.' A new settlement at the head of navigation, on the St. Paul's, has been formed, in a fine and fertile country, which lay as a sort of barrier between the tribes of the coast and those of the interior, and which was, therefore, obtained on easy terms. A large log factory has been erected, with a range of thirty or forty houses, and the settlement has been named 'Millsburg.' Mr. Ashmun thinks, 'that, for at least two years to come, a much more discriminating selection of settlers must be made than ever has been—even in the first and second expeditions, by the Elizabeth and Nautilus, in 1820 and '21, or that the prosperity of the Colony will inevitably and rapidly decline.' At the end of that time, he observes, 'a healthy proportion of idle and working people will be found there; and the free colored population of the U. States may then be taken up just as they are found there, the working and the idle, as they are now naturally distributed through the American States—and, my character for the stake, under good management, they will not be felt as a burden.'

N. Y. Evening Post.

Chess.—The long-pending match between the London and Edinburg Clubs is still going on. It is about four years since the match begun, and four games have been played with equal success. The fifth is now playing, and the pieces are reduced to three, and the pawns to five on each side; but we understand that the London Club have it in their power to take a Bishop without any immediate loss to themselves. In this situation, it may be presumed that the fate of the game and match is no longer doubtful.—*Glasgow Cour.*

Two American Ladies.—The two Miss Catons, were as early as 1809, the reigning belles in Baltimore and Washington, are the grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the worthy signers of the Declaration of American Independence. One of them was married to Mr. Robert Patterson, a merchant of Baltimore, and they went to France and England. Mr. Patterson died—leaving his widow a handsome fortune. Two or three years ago she was married to the Marquis of Wellesley then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Her sister was first married to Colonel Hervey, aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington, who had distinguished himself and lost an arm at the battle of Waterloo.—A few weeks ago, Lady Hervey was married to the Marquis of Carmarthen, and eldest son of the Duke of Leeds. The Marquis was born on the 21st May, 1798. He is the eldest son and "heir apparent," as the English papers style him, to the title of the Duke of Leeds.

Thus, fortune in her freaks, has raised into two of the most distinguished families of the British Empire, two sisters—the daughters of an American Republican—and the direct descendants of the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. But it is a problem which may well admit of a doubt, whether these American ladies have attained a degree of happiness beyond that of their fair country-women—and whether grandeur or rank afford any equivalent for the simplicity of manners, and the equality of feeling, which belong to a Republic.—*Rich. Compiler.*

Magnus and Socin, two celebrated lawyers of Pisa, in Italy, were frequently opposed to each other on points of Law. Upon one occasion, when the famous Lorenzo de Medicis was present, Magnus finding himself very hard pressed by his adversary, conceived the idea of forging at the moment a law to serve his own peculiar case. Socin saw through the trick, and being no less cunning than his adversary, when it came to his turn to reply, he invented another law which completely undid the effects of Magnus's quotation.—The latter immediately interrupted him, and called upon him to cite the place where the law he spoke of was to be found. "It is to be found," replied Socin, "in the very next page to that you have just cited."

All men, I believe, enjoy an illnatured joke. The difference is, that an illnatured person can drink out to the very dregs, the amusement which it affords, while the better moulded mind soon loses the sense of the ridiculous in sympathy for the pain of the sufferer.—*Fair Maid of Perth.*

Affliction is the school in which great virtues are acquired; in which great characters are formed.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON WINES.

The following judicious remarks are translated from a late Foreign Journal:

"Among the measures recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury for adoption by the Congress of the U. States, we remark a reduction of the duties on wines imported into that country. It has been established by authentic documents, that the export commerce of the United States to the wine countries has, as it was natural to expect, decreased in the same proportion as the heavy duties upon the products of those countries have diminished the importation from them. Thus, in consequence of this system of high duties, not only the revenue of the government has diminished, and, as a necessary result, the profits of merchants and navigators have been reduced, but the agriculturists also, instead of selling the products of the American soil for exportation, have been obliged to convert them into spirituous liquors, both nauseous and hurtful. These motives, and it would not be difficult to adduce others, are sufficient to recommend a system less hostile to the public health. It is a real benefit to the country to introduce a pure and agreeable beverage, which cheers the mind, and to restrict the use of those spiritous and ardent liquors, which destroy the health and brutify the reason, and of which there is at present such an excessive consumption in the U. States. Whoever has actually lived in a vine country, and who has had opportunity to compare the population in regard to morality, domestic habits, and social amusements, with that of another country, where, the vine not being cultivated, the people have recourse to divers other kinds of drink—whoever, we say, has been able to make this comparison personally, will at once acknowledge the many advantages of every kind on the side of the wine drinking population, and be convinced that the American people are bound by a due regard to their interest, to facilitate, by all possible means, the importation of wine into the U. States.'

[A law to reduce the duties on imported wines, was passed at the late session of Congress.]

The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company met in Washington, a few days ago, and organized the Company by the appointment of Charles Fenton Mercer, President, and Joseph Kent, Andrew Stewart, Walter Smith, Phineas Janney, Frederick May, and Peter Lenox, Directors. The President is to receive a salary of $2000 per annum. Arrangements are making for breaking ground upon the Canal, on the 4th instant.

Distressing Occurrence.—We have just learned from a friend the following particulars of one of the most heart-rending occurrences that we recollect to have come within our knowledge. On Thursday night the 12th inst. Mr Philip Smith, of Pitt County, with his wife, left home on a visit to Mr. S's mother, who resided but a short distance from him, leaving his five children at home, the eldest about 10 years of age; and, horrid to relate, on his return, he found the house consumed, together with four of the children. One, (the eldest,) escaped, but so dreadfully burnt that her life was despaired of. It is not known in what way the fire originated.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

Robbery of Exeter Bank.—The perpetrators of this daring act, have not yet been discovered. All the gold, silver, and paper money (amounting to 12000 dollars in specie and 18000 in bank notes,) with the exception of *one dollar*, was stolen. An iron chest lodged in the vault was forced open with a crow which had been stolen in the neighbourhood, and a wallet with the name of a citizen of Exeter marked inside it, undoubtedly for the purpose of putting the officers on a wrong scent, was left in the vault.

Provision was immediately made for the redemption of all Exeter bills, at the bank.

Pine.—Is it not worth while to take some measure to preserve the pine timber of this state, by cutting down only the old trees, and leaving all the young and thrifty ones, or so many of the latter as can grow with advantage? In all reasonable probability, the time is not distant when pine lumber will be in great demand, and bring a high price, especially clear stuff. Look ahead for twenty or thirty years, and then calculate where the lumber is to come from to supply not only our Atlantic cities, from Florida to the Kennebec, but even the dense population of the interior states of the Union, to say nothing of the West Indies. We are now slashing it to pieces at a careless and rapid rate, and destroying the young trees where the land is not immediately to be cleared for cultivation.

Kennebec Journal.

Woodstock, (Va.) June 13.

The Horn Snake.—This beautifully spotted reptile is rarely to be found. One of extraordinary dimensions, (upwards of five feet in length, and as thick as a man's arm,) was killed last week at the Union Forge. A gentleman who saw the animal, describes the horn, not as a blunt protuberance from the tail, but a flint-hard substance encased in a shield, and as sharp as a needle, which, when attacked, the creature shoots from the scabbard, and inflicts a wound which would destroy any thing it encounters. Naturalists have universally described the weapon of this snake differently; we have now a correct account of it.

The happiness of every man depends more on the state of his mind, than on any one external circumstance.

An inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

Murderer's Creek (Dutchess County, N. Y.)—The name of Murderer's Creek is said to be derived from the following incidents:

Little more than a century ago, the beautiful region watered by this stream, was possessed by a small tribe of Indians—which has long since become extinct or incorporated with some other savage nation of the west. Three or four hundred yards from where the stream discharges itself into the Hudson, a white family, of the name of Stacy, had established itself, in a log house, by tacit permission of the tribe, to whom Stacy had made himself useful by his skill in a variety of little arts highly estimated by the savages. In particular a friendship subsisted between him and an old Indian called Naoman, who often came to his house and partook of his hospitality. The Indians never forgive injuries nor forget benefits. The family consisted of Stacy, his wife and two children, a boy and a girl, the former five, the latter three years old.

One day, Naoman came to Stacy's log hut, in his absence, lighted his pipe and sat down. He looked very serious, sometimes sighed deeply, but said not a word. Stacy's wife asked him what was the matter, if he was sick. He shook his head, sighed, but said nothing, and soon went away. The next day he came again, and behaved in the same manner. Stacy's wife began to think strange of this, and related it to her husband, who advised her to urge the old man to explanation the next time he came. Accordingly when he repeated his visit the day after, she was more importunate than usual. At last the old Indian said, "I am a red man, and the pale faces are our enemies—why should I speak?" But my husband and I are your friends; you have eaten salt with us a thousand times, and my children have sat on your knee as often. If you have any thing on your mind tell it me. "It will cost me my life if it is known, and the white faced women are not good at keeping secrets," replied Naoman. Try me and see. "Will you swear by your Great Spirit, you will tell none but your husband?" I have none else to tell. "But will you swear?" I do swear by our Great Spirit, I will tell none but my husband. "Not if my tribe should kill you for not telling?" Not if your tribe should kill me for not telling.

Naoman then proceeded to tell her, that owing to some encroachments of the white people below the mountains, his tribe had become irritated, and were resolved that night to massacre all the white settlers within their reach. That she must send for her husband, inform him of the danger, and as secretly and speedily as possible take their canoe, and paddle with all haste over the river to Fishkill for safety. "Be quick and do nothihg that may excite suspicion," said Naoman as he departed. The good wife sought her husband, who was down on the River fishing, told him the story, and as no time was to be lost, they proceeded to their boat, which was unluckily filled with water. It took some time to clear it out, and meantime Stacy recollected his gun which had been left behind. He proceeded to the house and returned with it. All this took up considerable time, and precious time it proved to this poor family.

The daily visits of old Naoman, and his more than ordinary gravity, had excited suspicion in some of the tribe, who had accordingly paid particular attention to the movements of Stacy. One of the young Indians who had been kept on the watch, seeing the whole family about to take their boat, ran to the little Indian village, about a mile off and gave the alarm. Five Indians collected, ran down to the river where their canoes were moored, jumped in and paddled after Stacy, who by this time had got some distance out into the stream. They gained on him so fast, that twice he dropped his paddle and took up his gun. But his wife prevented his shooting, by telling him that if he fired, and they were afterwards overtaken, they would meet no mercy from the Indians, He accordingly refrained, and plied his paddle till the sweat rolled in big drops down his forehead. All would not do: they were overtaken within a hundred yards from the shore, carried back with shouts of yelling triumph.

When they got ashore, the Indians set fire to Stacy's house, and dragged himself, his wife and children, to their village. Here the principal old men, and Naoman among the rest, assembled to deliberate on the affair. The chief men among them stated that some of the tribe had undoubtedly been guilty of treason, in apprising Stacy, the white man, of the designs of the tribe, whereby they took the alarm and well nigh escaped. He proposed to examine the prisoners, as to who gave the information. The old man assented to this, and Naoman among the rest. Stacey was first interrogated by one of the old men who spoke English and interpreted to the others. Stacy refused to betray his informant. His wife was then questioned, while, at the same moment, two Indians stood threatening the two children with tomahawks in case she did not confess. She attempted to evade the truth, by declaring that she had a dream the night before, which had alarmed her, and that she had persuaded her husband to fly. "The Great Spirit never deigns to talk in dreams to a white face," said the old Indian: "Woman, thou hast two tongues and two faces. Speak the truth or thy children shall surely die." The little boy and girl were then brought close to her, and the two savages stood over them ready to execute their bloody orders.

"Wilt thou name" said the old Indian, "the red man who betrayed his tribe. I will ask thee three times." The mother answered not. "Wilt thou name the traitor? This is the second time." The poor mother looked at her husband and then at her children, and stole a glance at Naoman who sat smoking his pipe with invincible gravity. She wrung her hands and wept, but remained silent. "Wilt thou name the traitor? 'tis the third and last time." The agony of the mother waxed more bitter, again she sought the eye of Naoman, but was cold and motionless. A pause of a moment awaited her reply, and the tomahawks were raised over the heads of the children who besought their mother not to let them be murdered.

"Stop," cried Naoman, all eyes were turned upon him. "Stop," repeated he, in a tone of authority. "White woman, thou hast kept thy word with me to the last moment, I am the traitor. I have eaten of the salt, warmed myself at the fire, shared the kindness of these Christian white people and was I that told them of their danger. Let a withered, leafless, branchless trunk; cut me down if you will. I am ready." A yell of indignation sounded on all sides. Naoman descended from the little bank where he sat; shrouded his face with his mantle of skins and submitted to his fate.—He fell dead at the feet of the white woman by a blow of the tomahawk.

But the sacrifice of Naoman, and the firmness of the Christian white woman, did not suffice to save the lives of the other victims. They perished—how, it is needless to say; and the memory of their fate has been preserved in the name of the pleasant stream on whose banks they lived and died, which to this day is called Murderer's Creek.—[*New Mirror for Travellers.*

From the the Bachelor's Journal.

MY FRIEND JOE.

I called upon him the other day, and found him in his counting room, looking like Adam when was ejected from paradise. His head was leaning on his hand, his leger was open before him, and stared upon it as though he did not comprehend figure upon its pages. The corners of his mouth were drawn down, giving to this receptacle of meats and drinks, the circular appearance of a rainbow, while his brows were compressed towards nose, like the long eaves of an old fashioned house resembling in their wrinkles a pan of milk, from the wind. I disturbed his cogitations by a slap his shoulder. But let me tell you who my friend was. In the first place, he was one of your poetical folks, and loved the moon, wrote verses; sometimes them good enough to place as a poesy on a ring; many of his lines actually got into the newspapers. In the next place, he had a poesy of soul, and to him the evening star was Venus, and no star was a lady's lips distilled nectar even if she chewed tobacco, and petticoats were nothing but aerial crapes. All milk-maids were village shepherdesses, and country Lubins no more nor less than Collinses. He was in youth, a kind of Billy Lackaday, though he had picked up sundry good imaginary precepts from novels, and had superadded to that a kind of common sense; yet sense it was. He wore his waistcoat after the fashion of Byron, and talked upon love to the ladies, of sun-lit clouds, golden pillars of the sky, and *all that are kind of things*, until they admired his good sense for his unintelligibility. In short, well—this is Joe's outline. To return to the subject on the shoulder. I asked him what was the matter, and the occasion of his dumpishness. To this he replied by asking me whether I remembered Lucretia. She being perfectly in my recollection, I replied affirmatively. She was, by the by, a beautiful girl, rather extravagant in dress and desire for style, like most of the sex in this and other respects. He continued in the following strain: "I have been attached to her since we first visited our village dame when a boy, church had no interest or pleasure for me if she was not there. My eyes and soul fed upon her presence, and though 'concealment, like a worm in the bud, fed on my damask cheek,' I never revealed my fatal passion. Year after year went by, and still the secret was locked in my breast until she grew to womanhood, when in an unlucky hour I revealed my tenderness. It was not long before I ascertained that a reciprocal attachment existed, and we were blessed in the delightful certainty that we were all and all to each other. At the age of eighteen, I proposed the question of our union to her father, and he, cruel man, replied in the coldest manner, 'if so be, you ever arrive at the age of twenty one, and your daddy is willing, and you can in any kind of business, I don't know sartin as I have any objection, but you are a boy now.' Stung with resentment at such incivility, I left the house in disgust, and never visited there for two days. I remember of writing some poetry on the occasion, beginning as follows:

Since fate her arrows at my heart,
In anger oft is casting—

[Here I told him to omit, for that was quite enough; well proceeded he, I had an interview with my charming Lucretia, and submitting to hope deferred, I buried myself and talents in a counting house in the city. There, as you well know, I toiled and moiled until I became a partner in the firm, and amassed an estate sufficient to warrant me in taking to my bosom my adored. She, in the mean time, had expanded into every thing which was lovely, fascinating and desirable on earth. She seemed formed not for heaven than for earth, and to wear the fetters of mortality like chains that kept her from the skies. Oh, my dear friend, do you pity me? such a being as this, so perfect, so completely the object of my adoration, so every way worthy of my idolatry! Will you have compassion on my desolation!—Said I, my dearest friend, can it be possible she is dead? She was in health but the last week. Oh, no! replied he, worse for me, for it was only last week!—(and he burst into tears)——*married her, and is likely to me already six hundred dollars.*

Anecdote for the Ladies.—The Prison report, among other things, contains a [illegible] exposition of the difficulties and vexations which the officers of the Prison have to encounter in the government of the *fair* male convicts under their care, and the directors most ungallantly assert these ladies make them more trouble than the whole remaining ninety-three convicts of the other sex. But not content with this, they repeat a remark made to them, as they pretend, by the superintendant of the Auburn State prison. "I have (says he) under my care, about four hundred and fifty male prisoners, and nine females; and I would cheerfully undertake the care of an *additional four hundred and fifty men* to be rid of the nine women. What a brute!—*Norwalk Gaz.*

A Proverb.—It is always safe to learn even from our enemies—seldom safe to neglect to instruct, even our friends.

Female Character.—To maintain the qualities of goodness, tenderness, affection, and sincerity, in the several offices of life; to disdain ambition, avarice, luxury, and [illegible] tonness; and to avoid affectation, folly, [illegible] ishness and levity, is the consummation of a female character.

Sleep.—Sleep, the type of death, is [illegible] like that which it typifies, restricted to earth.—It flies from hell and is excluded from Heaven.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Star.

GENTLEMEN,—I hope I shall not be understood as inviting a controversy with the author of the address to the Presidents of the, Cape Fear and Newbern Banks, who styles himself "D." I have no wish to embark in a contest with that writer, or to discuss the several points so boldly and gratuitously assumed in his address. I have a single purpose in view: To state some facts, to which "D" appears to be ignorant.—1st—the Bank of Cape Fear *is* and *has been* a specie paying Bank since the meeting of the Stockholders in January last. Secondly a strict examination into the condition, and a full investigation of the concerns of the institution at that time, by the Stockholders and Commissioners appointed by the State and representing its interest, resulted in a report, published at the time in the papers, and from which the following is an extract: "Your Committee state that the valuable funds correspond with the offi- statements, expose, and they unequivocally declare that the institution is sound and equal to all specie payments."

The above *facts*, the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of Cape Fear, and the favourable report made by the holders of its stock, were officially promulgated. Any attempt on the part of the managers of the institution to give to these facts greater publicity and more general notoriety, might have subjected them to misconstruction—to the imputation of wishing to institute an individious comparison between the Bank and the other monied institutations of the State.

The subject upon which "D" has thought proper to employ his pen, is certainly one of increasing interest and importance, and the matters referred to in his address (I speak not of his *manner* of *treating them*) are well calculated to attention.

In reply to his question, "on what principle is it you expect a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, when the Stockholders of the best institution in America think they do well to get six per cent?" I would refer him to the last semi-annual dividend declared by the Bank of Cape Fear, and to the recent official declaration by the President of the State Bank, with regard to the contemplated dividend upon the stock of that institution for the next six months, as containing a satisfactory answer to his inquiry. I would also refer "D" to the existing pecuniary embarrassments, and to the extreme difficulty which exists in the collection of instalments from their dealers, for a very satisfactory proof that inordinate love of gain does not, and is not the ruling motive with the Directors of the Banks of this State in permitting the depreciation of their paper. The writer of these remarks does not own a single share in the stock of either of the Banks. His only motive for addressing you is, to afford what little information he possessed upon a subject of growing importance and which (to judge from recent indications) threatens to become a theme for warm debate, and I fear for angry controversy.

CANDIDUS.

From the Raleigh Register.

Messrs. Editors: I am happy to see the general and wholesome excitement which is quite prevalent at this time, in regard to the raising of Silk.

This excitement *betokens good;* we want new articles to which we may direct our attention. Owing to some particular causes, which I shall not attempt to explain, the products of the earth in our section of the Union, have depreciated in an *almost* ruinous degree. So low, it is said, are the necessaries of life that flourishing town, Huntsville, in Alabama, that "Knight of the shears" can, with the price produced by making one gentleman's cloth coat, *purchase* cotton enough (if he have a family) to last him seven or eight months.

Now one prominent reason of this state of things no doubt the great competition which always has and *will always* will, exist among the producers of the necessities of life. One remedy *is*, to turn the attention to some *new article*, which will, in the manufactured state, and even in the raw, produce ready cash, thus gratifying and stimulating those who *all times* dislike to quit their old pursuits.

There can be no good, no sufficient reason given, why the inhabitants of North Carolina, *nay* even of Wake County, should not "raise silk"—no reason why a Filatory, (from the *latin word* Fila, a thread,) or House in which to keep silk worms, should not at once be adopted. The thing is so simple, so easily practicable, so productive of profit, that it would seem every possible inducement is held out to put it in execution. It is certainly much easier to raise or grow silk than cotton, and arithmetical calculation will show that it is more profitable. Here then we have applied the "touchstone" of modern calculators, to the product, and lo! it starts into gold, and I know that if thoroughly applied, like Jupiter in heathen mythology, it will descend in "a shower."

The early memoirs of North Carolina, while a colony under the kingly government, or while under the direction of Governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors, informs us, that there was a Filatory at Bath, in Washington County. I believe it is thought that the Trench there made silk, and that they wore silk stockings of their own manufacture. The best sewing silk in Philadelphia, where public attention is much excited on the subject, is a school boy, under the age of fourteen, to whom a boy of his own age sent some worms from Europe, and this boy, in the intervals of school hours, has produced more silk, or more raw material than any other person in Pennsylvania They have given him, (and it is well he have,) a gold medal for his industry and ingenuity.

The worms feed on Mulberry leaves or Lettuce, (the Black Mulberry is excellent,) kept in a *tray*, or a *breakfast table waiter*. This may be made of a plank, well dressed, *joined* together, and a slight paling or edging made around. When the worms have a disposition to spin, twist little paper funnels, put them in and they ask no further care.

In our lower pine woods country, the houses for the worms should be built of pine poles, 40 feet long and 20 wide, with shelves placed from bottom to top, and one inclined to the side of the house. Here they would flourish equal to any in *la belle France*, for the air, the pure air of the house, the well ventilated Filatory, would all conspire to this happy end. Do you ask to what end? Why, as auld Robin says, "for the production of cash—twenty silver shillings the pound."

SINCLAIR, Jr.

Wake County,

Indian Ladies.—At the Falls of St. Mary's river, near Lake Superior, resides Mr. Johnson, the patriarch of the place, whose wife is a full blood, broad cheeked Chippeway, with the following pretty name, Oshaguscodaywaygough*. She has three sons and four daughters, all carefully educated. Mr. Schoolcraft, a man of science, and a celebrated traveller, married the second daughter, who is a very accomplished woman. She dresses like fashionable ladies, except that she wears black silk leggins. She has a younger sister, who is a charming creature, and "would be a belle in Washington." She sings Indian "like an angel," and the chorus of one of her songs is, *we, yea, yea, haw, ha.* Mr. Johnson is rich—makes annually four tons of maple sugar, and his wife cooks beaver's tails, to a charm.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

*Flint's Western Review, from which these particulars are derived, says, if the reader wishes for a longer word he may have the Mohawk one for *wickedness*, to wit, *raorighivanneraksragewegouh.*

The first part of the Monthly Gazette, contains a list of most of the periodical papers in the United States, (all that could be obtained,) their place of publication, editor and publisher, and price of subscription.

We perceive, by a neat table in the work, that in 1775, there were 37 papers published in this country; in 1810, they amounted to 358; and in 1828, we have a list of 827—probably the actual number is 900. In England there were 79 newspapers in 1782; and in 1821, there were 284.

There are 51 *daily* papers published in different parts of the union.

A gentleman of the army was so sensible of audible impressions during his sleep, that by speaking in his ear his friends could make him dream whatever they pleased. One night they carried him through all the process of a duel; and at last, putting a pistol in his hand, he actually fired it off, and was awakened by the sound.

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to devise; and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of the passion. If you prefer attaching to yourself a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the poor vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which arises from appreciation.

A woman who has the beauty of feminine delicacy and grace—who has the strong sense of a man, yet softened and refined by the influence of womanly feeling—whose passions are strong, but chastened and directed by delicacy and principle—whose mind is brilliant, alike from its natural emanations and its stores of acquirement—whose manners have been formed by the imperceptible influence of good society, in its broad sense, yet are totally free from the consciousness and affectation of any *clique*, though it be the highest—who, though she shines in and enjoys the world finds her heart's happiness at home—is not *this* the noblest and the sweetest of the creatures formed by God?

Coolness.—The phlegmatic indifference of the Turkish character was strikingly apparent in a circumstance that occurred at the battle of Navarino. After the action, a wounded Turk threw himself into the sea, and, after swimming for some time, laid hold of the Alcyone. The men on board, perceiving that it was a man whose arm was broken and hanging down, took him on board. He made a sign that he wished to have the arm cut off. M. Martineng, the chief surgeon, complied with his desire. When the operation was over, he begged a pipe and some tobacco, and sat and smoked his pipe, looking about him all the time. As soon as he had done, without saying a word, he plunged into the sea, and swam back again to his own vessel.

Original Anecdote—Clerical Pun.—A minister was once invited to preach in a house recently built, where the congregation were noted for their somniferous propensities. He commenced the services in the usual manner, and proceeded to deliver his sermon. According to custom the good people composed themselves to rest, & in a short time the preacher was saluted with a variety of discordant sounds issuing from the olfactories of the drowsy sinners. He stopped suddenly, and began a survey of the scene before him. The audience aroused themselves from their unseemly attitudes, and stared inquiringly at the venerable man. "I have," said he, "been admiring the fair proportions of your new house, and have but one fault to find." "And what is that?" exclaimed a man whose pride for the new fabric would acknowledge no blemish. "Why," replied the preacher in a tone of irony, "I perceive you retain the old *sleepers.*"

Respectability.—On the noted trial of John Thurtell for the murder of Weare, the following question was put to one of the witnesses:—"What sort of person was Mr. Weare?" *Answer.* "Mr. Weare was respectable." *Counsel.* "What do you mean by respectability." *Witness.* "He kept a gig."

The manufacture of Sugar, from the Beet, continues to flourish in France. It is stated that there are more than sixty manufactories for the purpose in that country. Three establishments of the kind were recently formed on a large scale.

A wise man will bend a little, rather than be torn up by the roots.

If knowledge does not make a man wise, it makes him vain and arrogant.

He who has good health is young—he who owes nothing is rich.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 3, 1828.

The Celebration.—It will be observed that the Committee of Arrangement has fixed a very early hour (half past eight) for the formation of the procession to-morrow, so as to avoid, as much as possible, the exposure of the military and citizens to the heat of the day. This arrangement will induce many, particularly ladies, who otherwise would not go out, to attend at the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by Judge STRANGE, and an Oration delivered, as before stated, by J. W. COCHRAN, Esq.

The Committee of Arrangement did not deem it advisable to contract for a Public Dinner, and we believe there will be none.

Fire Department.—The recent occurrence of fires in this town, has awakened the citizens to a proper sense of their danger, as was manifest by the unusually numerous attendance on the Town Meeting convened by the notice of the Magistrate of Police on Thursday last, and also by the liberal measures recommended by that meeting. Heretofore, an empty treasury, and a heavy debt, have prevented such appropriations by the Town as were necessary to render the Fire Department efficient. At this meeting, after much debate, in which the present and prospective condition of the town finances was discussed, a resolution was passed, instructing and requesting the Board of Commissioners to appropriate for the present year $750, and for each year thereafter $200, until every requisite shall have been provided for protection against fire. A Committee was also appointed to apply to the Banks to contribute to the funds for the same object. The success of the application we have not learned; but of its justice there can be, we think, no question, as the Banks own much of the property requiring protection: and though it is true that they pay taxes for it into the town treasury, yet should they also pay something equivalent to the poll tax, and to the exertions of the citizens in cases of fire. The suggestion has often been made, and we only wonder that it has not sooner been acted on.

☞ The Gentlemen who compose the Committee appointed at the late Town Meeting to solicit contributions from the Banks in behalf of the Fire Department, will be required by the Magistrate of Police to report by Saturday morning next at 9 o'clock, that he may lay their report before the Commissioners, who meet in one hour thereafter. Those Gentlemen are,

P. I. TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE MCNEILL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOHN HUSKE,
JOHN W. WRIGHT.

North Carolina Notes.—We are glad to find that the credit of our Bank Notes, which, owing to a variety of circumstances, has been rather low for some months past, is decidedly improved and improving, as well at the north as here. They are still, however, at from 7 to 8 per cent. discount there, and 6½ to 7 here, except Cape Fear Notes, which are 5 per cent. discount here for U. S. Bank Notes.

The Crops.—From various quarters, we learn, that there is a prospect of excellent crops of corn, cotton, &c. We are also informed that the wheat crop in the back country has been unusually productive.

Watermelons.—A few were brought to our market last week, being the first this season. The Augusta Courier of the 26d ult. says, "There were fourteen cart and wagon loads of watermelons in our market on Saturday morning, and sixteen this morning. It is unusual to have them in such plenty so early in the season."

A great Public Dinner was given, on the 26th ult. by the citizens of Georgetown, to Hon. C. F. Mercer. in testimony of respect for his eminent public services.

Supreme Court.—Since our last, the following gentlemen have undergone an examination before the Judges, and been admitted to the practice of the law:

Superior Court.

Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville,
Alfred E. Hanner, of Guilford,
Joshua G. Wright of Rockingham.

County Court.

Edmond Dargan, of Anson,
Leonidas King, do.
John C. Palmer, Guilford,
Tho. M. Wadsworth, Newbern.

Masonic.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North-Carolina convened in this place on Monday last, and closed the day following. The subjoined are the Officers elected for the ensuing year:

M. E. *Esek Arnold*, Fayetteville, G. H. P.
M. E. *Robert Joyner*, Tarboro', D. G. H. P.
M. E. *James Seawell*, Fayetteville, G. K.
E. *Mason L. Wiggins*, Halifax, G. S.
E. *E. B. Freeman*, Halifax, G. Tr'r.
E. *A. J. Lawrence*, Raleigh, G. Sec.
Rev. Comp. *Colin McIver*, Fay'e, G. Ch.
E. *Anson Bailey*, G. Marshall.

Tarboro' Free Press.

SIGNS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County.—At a gathering of about 26 persons, near the Falls of Neuse, in this county, on the 13th instant, the vote was taken on the Presidential question; when it appeared the whole company were friendly to the election of General Jackson, with the exception of one only, who declined signifying his preference.

Chatham.—The vote on the Presidency was lately taken at a muster in Chatham county. There were for Jackson 60, for Adams 4.

Guilford.—A friend in Guilford furnishes the following: "On Saturday, the 14th June, at a Justices' law day meeting, held at the Rev. Henry Tatum's store, in the north west corner of Guilford county, the vote was taken in reference to the Presidential question; which resulted thus. For General Andrew Jackson 33, and for John Q. Adams 13. It has been said this part of the county was Administration."

Granville.—Our correspondent in this county, writes as follows: "At a battalion muster in the north western part of Granville, the vote was taken on the Presidential question; and upon a count there were in favor of Gen. Jackson *nine hundred and eighty;* for J. Q. Adams *thirty-nine.* The knowing ones say this is Mr. Adams' strong hold in Granville."

Raleigh Star.

From the Raleigh Register.

University of North Carolina.—The Anniversary Examination of the Students of this Institution, commenced on the 16th June, and continued until the 26th, on which day was the *Annual Commencement.* We are gratified to learn, that notwithstanding the warmth of the season, the interest felt for the University, attracted a number of the most distinguished inhabitants of the State. A friend who was present informs us, that the exercises were characterised by that respectability, which has hitherto marked similar celebrations at our University. The Orations of the members of the Senior Class, free from all bombast and false ornament, displayed sound sense and strong discrimination. The following was the order of Exercises observed on Commencement Day;

FORENOON.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. The Salutatory Oration, in Latin, Richard H. Battle, Edgecombe.
3. Oration on the Objects of Education, Henry Toole, Tarborough.
4. Oration on Mental Philosophy, James D. Hall, Iredell.
5. French Oration. Caractere et regne de Louis quartoze, roi de France, John L. Taylor, Chapel Hill.
6. A Forensic Dispute. "Is it expedient for the Southern States to turn their attention to manufactures?" Edwin G. Booth, Nottaway, Va. and Edwin R. Harris, Cabarrus.

AFTERNOON.

7. Oration on Natural Philosophy, Thomas P. Johnston, Iredell.
8. Forensic Dispute. "Is the existence of political parties, which are not founded on local interests, prejudicial to the strength of our nation?" James K. Nesbit, Iredell, and John P. Gause, Brunswick.
9. Oration on Internal Improvements, Thomas J. Oakes, Rowan.
10. Valedictory Oration. Henry S. Clark, Beaufort.
11. President's Address to the Graduates.
12. Degrees conferred.
13. Report of the Examination.
14. Prayer by the President.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the young gentlemen composing the Senior Class whose names appear in the above scheme.

On the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, immediately preceding the day of Commencement, were performed the usual exercises in Elocution. We are told, the Exhibition conferred great credit upon the Professor of Rhetoric, for his skill in instruction, and on the young gentlemen for their acquirements in a branch of Education, so elegant as well as useful.

We regret to state, that *Alfred Moore*, Esq. of Brunswick, who was appointed to deliver an Oration on behalf of the Philanthropic Society, was prevented from doing so by a very violent attack of bilious fever. It gives us pleasure, however, to add, on the authority of the Cape Fear Recorder, that Mr. M. is convalesent.

It is most ardently to be desired, that a deep and intense interest could be excited throughout the community, in favor of an Institution which is justly entitled to be considered as its greatest pride and ornament. Surely it cannot be denied that its Professors are qualified, nay eminently qualified for the discharge of their important duties—that the course of education is extensive and liberal—that the mind of the student is well formed for the prosecution of all the active duties of life, and that the discipline of the University is strict, though paternal. The institution is established on liberal principles, and the credit and honor of the State demand, that the cordial support of every patriotic citizen should be given to it.

The Boston Statesman announces as an important "Sign," that Mr. Adams has a splendid house building at Quincy, which is to be ready by the 4th March next.

The felon in England in his latest moment is a privileged being. Fame hovers around him, from the bar to the gallows. He exhibits great composure on his trial; leaves his defence, with a dignified satisfaction, to his counsel; bows to the judge when he pronounces sentence; and "is fashionably dressed in a complete suit of black." Then comes the consolation of spiritual friends. In the interval between the condemnation and the Recorder's report, he becomes perfectly satisfied that he is purified from every stain—after the fatal mandate arrives, he declares his only anxiety is to die, lest he should fall into his former errors, and be deprived of that everlasting happiness which he now feels will be his portion;—and he leaves the world with such exultations of pious people attending him, as martyrs were wont to monopolize,—bowing to the admiring crowd, and "sucking an orange till the drop falls."

Patent Sponge Boots, for horses, are now manufactured and sold in Boston. They are said to be admirably calculated to prevent and cure many disorders of the hoof, to which horses are liable during the summer.

An Irish Hoist.—An honest Hibernian, while engaged in blasting Rocks at Jack's rifts, on the Seneca river, last week, was raised from the mother earth some 15 or 20 feet, by the sudden explosion of a charge, which, after being primed, and combustible materials placed over it, he was deliberately trying to ignite by blowing with his mouth. He was thrown a considerable distance, and on alighting, was found without having received any serious injury, exclaiming to those who hastened to him that "he had no *ida* she would go off so quick—*railly.*"

An illustrious person told Lord Chesterfield, that he had drank six bottles of wine. 'That,' said his lordship, 'is more than I can *swallow.*'

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. SEBASTIAN STEIART, in the 69th year of his age, and for many years a respectable inhabitant of this place.

It is with the most painful sensations that we have to announce to the public the death of JAMES F. TAYLOR, Esq. Attorney-General of the State. After a short and deceitful illness, which seemed little to threaten so fatal a termination, he departed this life without a groan or a struggle on the evening of Sunday the 29th instant. This calamitous event which has carried the most poignant anguish to the bosoms of a bereaved family, and diffused a general gloom over our community, will be heard by all who knew the deceased with profound grief. While he secured the public respect by the ability, mildness and firmness with which he discharged the duties of his office, his winning manners, playful wit, manly spirit, generosity and benevolence, gave him a very strong hold upon the affections of his fellow-citizens.

Ral. Reg.

In Washington City, on the 25th ult., RICHARD W. MEADE, Esq. aged 50 years.

At Monticello, Va. the seat of the late Mr. Jefferson, on the 20th ult. Col. THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, son-in-law to Mr. Jefferson, and formerly Governor of Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 10½; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 60. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 80 a 85.

☞ Cotton in demand.—Corn scarce.

U. S. Bank Notes 6½ a 7 pr. ct. premium.

Fire Department.

THE Magistrate of Police gives notice to the public, and to the Gentlemen concerned, that in pursuance of the law of this Department, making it "his duty annually to appoint a Chief Fire Warden and Assistant Fire Wardens, who shall hold their office for one year thereafter," he has appointed

JOHN HUSKE, Chief Fire Warden.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
GEORGE MCNEIL,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Col. HENRY W. AYER,
JOHN H. HALL,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS,
} Assistant Fire Wardens.

For one year from this date.

He would inform the Gentlemen, that after this notice, it is expected of them, (and it is indispensable too,) that they should, without delay, organize themselves—and require, forthwith, reports from their subordinate departments, upon the state of the Engines, of the number of Buckets, the condition of their Companies, and of their implements and apparatus—in order that, when the contemplated funds come into their hands, prompt measures may be taken, to have their Engines and implements for fire, in complete repair, and their whole department in efficient preparation, by the ensuing Fall.

Fayetteville, July 1. 1828—78 3t

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,

Fayetteville, July 2d, 1828.

THIS Office will be closed on Friday the 4th of July. Notes which become due on that day, must be paid on the day previous.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

Notice.

ON Tuesday the 15th July next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of Col. *Benjamin W. Williams* deceased of Moore County,

Ten or Twelve Negroes,

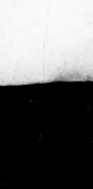
principally women and children, an elegant Carriage and Harness, a Gig and Harness, a Sulkey and Harness, seven Guns, a number of valuable Books, Maps, &c, some Household Furniture, Compass and Surveying instruments, besides many other Articles. Six months Credit will be given, the purchasers giving Bond with approved security, or Notes, negotiable at Bank, in Fayetteville, at the option of the Executor.

ARCH'D. McBRYDE Ex'r.

9th June, 1828.

For Liverpool,

THE staunch copper fastened & coppered British Brig MARY,



Capt. John Hannah, burthen per register 155 tons, and of easy draft.

The owners intend this vessel to run regularly, if encouraged, and it is now desirable to despatch her in order to return in October. Part cargo of Naval Stores is ready to go on board. 1 to 200 bales of Cotton, or other light freight, will be taken if offered soon.

The Mary offers a favorable opportunity to those who may wish to send out orders for return merchandise. For terms, &c. apply to

ROB'T W. BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.

June 27, 1828—78-2w

For Sale,

Remaining of the cargo imported per brig MARY,

16 Crates well assorted *EARTHENWARE*, put up for this market.

1000 Stone Jugs and Butter Pots, chiefly Jugs, and of small sizes.

100 sacks ground } *SALT.*
20 sacks blown }

10 tons best Smith's Coal.

A few best Cheese, and

50 hampers "red apple" Potatoes.

R. W. BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C. June 27.—78-1t

ATTENTION!
Independent Company!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Armory, on Friday, the 4th day of July, at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. in complete Summer Uniform, and provided with 7 rounds of Blank Cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the day.

By order of Major STRONG,

JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

June 26.

POETRY.

From the Pledge of Friendship, or New Year's Gift for 1828.'—By John Bowring, Esq.

When memory looks back on the record of years,
Ere reason and feeling decay:
Ere the footsteps we leave in this valley of tears
Are swept to oblivion away;
'Tis sweet, when delight has been sober'd by age,
To glance on its mirrors again;
To glide o'er the clouds of adversity's page—
They seem not so desolate then. [springs
As the tempest brings calm, as the hoar frost that
At the dawning, disperses in day,
So the sun thro' the shade of vicissitude flings
A beautiful light on our way;
And passion and rapture, when tempered by thought,
No trace of unhappiness leave;
E'en grief, when remember'd 's tranquility taught
How vain, how ungrateful to grieve.
Life's briars and roses—its gladness and gloom,
Do they vanish together'—Oh no!
The flo'rets we pluck, and condense their perfume,
The weeds to the desert we throw;—
Like the bee, thoughts fly over the field of the past,
Finding sweets wheresoever they roam:
They wander through sunshine and storm, and at last
Store nought but their honey at home.

DREAMS.

"We retrace
All early time in dreams; and hear the low,
Deep cadences of prayer, and press the hand
That led us to our happy slumbers then.
We look on riper seasons with the eye
That painted them all sunshine, and forget
That we have found them shadows; and we trust
Life's broken reed as lightly, and repeat
Our first young vow as movingly, again.
Such dreams refresh the feelings, like a pure
And high communion; for the spirit wears
No fetter of a poor, particular world,
And waits no cold and selfish reasoning,
To measure out its fervour, but goes back
Upon the purer memories, and lives o'er
The brighter past, alone; and when the heart
Hath buried an affection, it unclothes
Its image from the drapery of the grave,
And wins it to its olden tenderness."

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber still continues to manufacture in a *superior Style* of workmanship, at his Shop, (foot of Haymount,) Patent Screw Plates, Cutting Knives, Caststeel Axes, &c. &c., which he will warrant and sell on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself from the pains he has taken to supply himself with the best of Tools and employed the first rate workmen, to merit a share of public patronage.

W. W. BALLARD.

Fayetteville, June 17, 1828. 76-5w.

N. B. Horses shod in the best manner.

CHARLES BRANDA,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, customers, and the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities, with a very handsome assortment of

Jewelry,
Silver and plated Ware, and
Military Goods,

Of the latest fashions, and of the most superior workmanship and finish He invites his customers to call and examine his assortment, which is very complete, and he feels confident will be much admired.

Having employed several experienced workmen, he intends carrying on the manufacture of *SILVER and PLATED WARE*, of every description

WATCHES REPAIRED in the very best manner, by first rate workmen, and all orders in the *GOLD and SILVERSMITHS and JEWELRY* lines, executed with fidelity and despatch.

Copper Plate Engraving and Printing, neatly executed.

All those having claims against him are requested to hand in their bills for adjustment, and those indebted to him will please make immediate payment, in order to enable him to settle with those to whom he is indebted

Norfolk, June 10. 76 4t

Revolutionary Claims.

COL. AARON OGDEN will remain in Washington for some months, and, upon being duly authorized, by power of Attorney, he will continue to act as Agent for the surviving officers and soldiers of the late Army of the Revolution, for whose relief a bill was passed at the late session of Congress, and approved of on the 15th of May last—and upon receiving the evidence prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Ogden will procure the names of those entitled to be duly registered, and will remit a certificate thereof, together with the two years pay now due, to wit: from the 3d March, 1826 to 3d March, 1828, by mail, of a draft of the United States Bank, on any of its branches, payable to each individual, or his order.

June 11

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the School of the undersigned closed on the 30th May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session.—Board and Tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

June 8. 75-6w.

James N. Crosby,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House on Hay-street, a few doors above the Mansion Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

Windsor Chair Business,

And will have constantly on hand, a number of articles in the *CABINET LINE.*

N. B. All orders punctually attended to, and all repairing both in the Cabinet and Chair Line of business executed with neatness and dispatch.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1828. 74-6t.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828. 67-3m.

Exchange on the North,

For sale by

E. L. WINSLOW.

June 12, 1828. 75 4w

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL*, recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

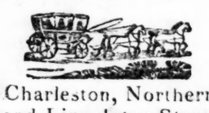
He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.



☞The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tf.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME.
40 kegs cut NAILS,

For sale.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63tf.

Shocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be open by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visiters, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be *Instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c.*, for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money, the prices for Board will be less than heretofore.—Gentlemen and Ladies each, per month, $22 50; for less time than a month, $1 per day; Children and Servants half price.—Horses by the month, $15; for a less time 60 cts. per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, *May* 14, 1828. 72-8w.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

WINES.

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20, 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—Also—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	„	„	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	„	„	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„	„	3 00
Dinner alone,	„	„	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR*

The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the pit of the Stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving, of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others; in this city:

By Dr. C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, May 1828. 73-eow7t.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed, At this Office.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, on or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet ches in height, and stoutly built. We purch Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought at Carpenters most of the time since. He was for ly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washi on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may joined some runaways belonging either to Sim or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehen and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being ly lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best qu
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N.

THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has purposely erected at great expense, for a Ho now in complete order for the reception and modation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel co several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apart* particularly suited for the private accommodat *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders wi without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new, and Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATH ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Bar richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Li* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are co niently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct House in the most genteel manner; and no ef shall be spared to render it every way worthy continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERI GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought the New York auctions, a considerable part original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cas Merchants from the country will do well to call examine for themselves. His assortment consis part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vests
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.